

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 138.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERKATY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH,  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

## AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS  
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS  
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY  
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS  
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles  
of Portraits at equally moderate prices  
executed under the supervision and  
management of

D. K. R. F. F. I. T. H.,  
Studio 2, Queen's-road.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [13]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 6th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,—  
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY.

Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois

Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,  
Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in

the Assignment forming the root of title

thereof described as "abutting on the North

"side thereof on Jervois Street, and mea-

"suring thereon 74 feet 3 inches or there-

"abouts, on the South side thereof, on

"Queen's Road Central, and measuring

"thereon 70 feet 11 inches or thereabouts,

"on the East side thereof on a Piece of

"Ground intended to be Registered as Sub-

"section No. 3 of Section A of INLAND

"LOT No. 202 and measuring thereon 20

"feet or thereabouts, and on the West side

"thereof on Subsection No. 1, of Section

"A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and mea-

"suring thereon 28 feet 9 inches or there-

"abouts," which said Piece or Parcel of

GROUND is Registered in the LAND

OFFICE as Subsection No. 2 of Section A

of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same

Premises are held for the residue of a term

of 75 years and for a further term of 924

years created by Crown Lease and extension

thereof at a due proportion of the rent and

subject to the Covenants and Conditions in

the said Crown Lease and extension respec-

tively reserved and contained.

THE Premises are sold subject to the existing

lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.

For Further Particulars of the Property and

Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [468]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M. GUEDES

by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE.

THE PREMISES comprise that PORTION of

MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the

South on Jervois Street, and measuring

thereon 40 feet 9 inches, and measuring on

the North 28 feet, and 6 inches 6 inches, on

the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet

8 inches, and on the West 51 feet 6 inches, and

are Registered in the LAND OFFICE as

Section A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

residue of the term of 999 years, at the ap-

portioned Crown Rent of \$8.45 per annum, and

will be sold subject thereto and to the exist-

ing tenancies and lettings of the

Premises.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of

Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [463]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed

by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public

Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the

Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet; on

the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43

feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as

Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, together

with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois

Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-

ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the

Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT

No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the

MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will

Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the

Premises.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND

situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on

the North and South sides 14 feet, and on

the East and West sides 50 feet, and Registered

in the LAND OFFICE as Section A

of MARINE LOT No. 171. Together with

the HOUSE, No. 65, Wing Lok Street,

thereon.

THE Premises are held for the unexpired term

of 981 years, and will be sold subject to the

existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and to

the payment of a proportionate part of

the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown

Lease under which the Premises are held.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [470]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,  
WANCHAI.

OREGON FINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [495]

## Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAGUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,  
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,

ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,

SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [479]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the

MORTGAGEE.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public

Auction, on

TO-MORROW,

the 5th of July, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-

PERTY comprising Section D of MARINE

LOT No. 16, and SUBSECTION 3 of

Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16A.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the

residue of the term of 981 years, and will be

subject to the existing tenancies and lettings

thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,

apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,  
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [462]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-

structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for

Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
H AVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY  
OF THE FOLLOWING  
viz:  
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.  
SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.  
GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES.  
T O N G A  
FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.  
SAVORY AND MOORE'S  
PEPTONISED MEAT.  
VASELINE SOAP.  
ROHARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.  
NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.  
VIN-SANTE  
A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING  
HYPOPHOSPHITES.  
A. S. WATSON & Co.  
GENERAL CHEMISTS  
AND  
AERATED WATERS  
MANUFACTURERS.  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
HONGKONG. [43]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.  
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## BIRTH.

At Pao-hon, on the 24th June, the wife of Mr. D. K. Kwan, of a daughter.

## DEATH.

At the Bogoda Anchorage on the 24th instant, the infant son of Mr. C. H. D. TAYLOR of the Imperial Arsenal.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1882.

MR. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN, actor and tragedian, may be, and doubtless is, in many characters suited to his peculiarly florid style, a very good actor. In sensational dramas of the style made popular by BENJAMIN WESTER and Madame CELESTE at the Adelphi, and in more recent years by CHARLES FECHTER at the Lyceum, of which "Janet Pride," "The Green Bushes," "Flowers of the Forest," "The Duke's Motto," "Monte Cristo," "Ruy Blas," and "Don Cesar de Bazan," are fair specimens, Mr. BANDMANN's heavy tragic powers, and peculiarly foreign declamatory tendencies would serve him in good stead. During his short season in this Colony Mr. BANDMANN's representations of Narcisso, in the drama of that name, and of Colonel DE MOURIENNE in "Dead or Alive," although impossible characters, that is to say, characters who could not possibly have existed in the world, showed the actor in a far more favorable light than his SHAKESPEAREAN attempts, and under all circumstances this was to be expected. No foreigner can do anything like justice to SHAKESPEARE'S creations in the original English, for the very simple reason that an insuperable difficulty exists in becoming thoroughly acquainted with the language. FECHTER was immeasurably the best foreign actor who ever played SHAKESPEARE'S characters in English, and even he, although a man of great genius, and an actor of marvellous parts, to the day of his death, was unable to disguise his French accent, or to discard his foreign ideas. And so it is, and so it will be to the end with RACHEL (who will play Lady MACBETH, in English for the first time, in London during the present month) MODJESKA, MARIUS, and with HERR BANDMANN. We have now said quite enough about the last named artist as an actor; our present purpose is to deal with him in a totally different rôle.

It is a generally known fact that comparatively few professional actors shine—no matter in what capacity—in the world of literature, judged from his latest literary effort, an essay dealing with "The Stage," which we reproduce in another place, Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN is no exception to the general rule which holds good amongst his professional brethren. After perusing Mr. BANDMANN'S contribution to English literature, we could not help call-

ing to mind that old story of the painter APPELES, and the hyper-critical cobbler, and regretting that the actor's egotism was so much stronger than his common sense, and fear of ridicule. Mr. BANDMANN, who knows everything worth knowing on the face of the earth, as well as in the water under the earth, doubtless is sufficiently acquainted with Latin to be able to understand the phrase *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. We will give him the origin of this famous expression, and then he will readily understand its application towards himself. APPELES, a famous Roman painter, was severely criticised by a shoemaker, for a badly painted slipper in one of his paintings, and, admitting the practical acquaintance of his critic with such things, accepted the censure in good part. The cobbler, however, not satisfied with confining his comments to what he knew something about, commenced to criticise other parts of the painting, displaying the most deplorable ignorance, and then APPELES curtly told him, in the above quoted phrase, to stick to that which he understood. And now we will see if we cannot convince Mr. BANDMANN that he would also have been wise to have confined himself to the practical delineation or exhibition of tragic power, about which he could certainly pretend to know something.

When we observed that Mr. BANDMANN knew everything worth knowing, in our great anxiety to give honour where it was due we made a slight mistake. There are still a few things—probably of little importance—with which the eminent tragedian has but an imperfect acquaintance. In the first place Mr. BANDMANN has a very superficial knowledge—not to use a stronger term—of the English language. There are several other matters touched upon by the reputed author of the essay on "The Stage," which as we shall presently show, are apparently hidden mysteries to Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. "It has often been a matter of surprise to me," commences the tragedian, "why the English public, whilst permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public-houses, should feel such a repugnance against innocent amusements on the Sabbath." Is there not something rather obscure in that reference to the English public permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public houses? We will even go farther, and ask if it is not patent that Mr. BANDMANN is so far at sea in his first sentence that he actually does not understand what he is writing about? In what part of the world, most sapient oracle, does the English public permit the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public houses on Sunday? There happens to be a law in England providing for the opening of public houses at certain hours on Sunday, under certain conditions; but Mr. BANDMANN evidently knows as little about this law as he did about criminal prosecution for libel when he triumphantly boasted that he would have the Editor of this journal in gaol three days after he took out a summons. We are next told by Mr. BANDMANN that he does not "propagate the idea of opening the theatres" on Sunday; but he is "at a loss to understand the horror that would certainly be expressed at such a proposition." If the tragedian's intention is not to advocate the opening of theatres on what English people, no doubt very foolishly, consider the Lord's Day, for what purpose are all the references as to the customs in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, existing at the present day, of the custom in England up to the time of CHARLES I., and what Mr. BANDMANN says is the custom in the United States, detailed at such length? If Mr. BANDMANN does "not propagate the idea of opening the theatres on that day" the greater part of his essay, is meaningless twaddle, which could only have been written for purposes of self-glorification, and to show the writer's extreme ignorance of the English language, the rules of logic, and the subject he was supposed to be dealing with.

We have Mr. BANDMANN'S *ipse dixit* that in San Francisco since theatres were opened on Sundays crime has decreased over 20 per cent. This astounding assertion is made on the authority of "an official;" but who that official is, we are not informed. In the same reckless fashion that Mr. BANDMANN, when on the boards, glides from very high tragedy to exceedingly low comedy, the writer of the extraordinary production now under review, slides from the Sunday question to the moral effect which stage representations have, or are supposed to have on the general community. Mr. BANDMANN'S observations on that subject are, like his melodramatic acting, a *rechauffé* of what has been before the public for many years. Whatever the actor-author, may be, he has certainly no claims to originality. Of course everybody knows without HERR BANDMANN'S assistance, that clergydom of nearly every known denomination—with a few noteworthy exceptions—not only patronise the drama personally, but

advocate its claims even from the pulpit. That is a sign of the times, which we think, may indicate that the stage is purer than it used to be, and that the mists of clerical bigotry are gradually being scattered by the advancement of civilisation, and the education of the masses. It is merely a stale truism to say that "it is entirely in the hands of the people to elevate the stage," and what Mr. BANDMANN may mean when he remarks "if the people would support the good and shun the bad, there would be little known as to the depravity of the stage," he will doubtless explain some other time. It would certainly appear from the preceding quotation that Mr. BANDMANN admits the existence of what he terms "the depravity of the stage;" and yet he tells us in the following sentence that "it is not the depravity of the stage, but a depravity of the public taste that is to be deplored." "Banish leg shows, sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless productions of questionable purpose, reeking with poor jokes and not wanting in double entendre, and substitute wholesome dramas, sound farces, satirical vaudevilles, people's plays, together with the legitimate tragedy, and it will soon raise the taste and general tone of the community. For the stage is not only an amuser, but also an instructor; it will exist so long as enlightenment purifies and elevates man's soul." So writes Mr. DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN, actor and tragedian, author and—dare we say, poet? but we have read all this years ago, detailed in a much more refined and effective style, and in intelligible English, matters of detail which are conspicuously absent from Mr. BANDMANN'S feeble "copy." The "leg shows" which the tragedian would like to see banished are attractive enough in their way—certainly more attractive and natural than Hamlet in black thread gloves—and we fail to see any greater harm in a ballet dancer, or burlesque actress displaying her nether limbs clad in tights on the stage, than there is in a fashionable dame displaying her naked shoulders and bare bosoms in the dress circle. As to the "sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless productions" referred to by HERR BANDMANN, that gentleman has only to glance through his own repertoire to find enough transpontine rubbish to satisfy the blood thirsty frequenters of the old "Vic" in its palmiest days, when blatant rant was considered the acme of histrionic power. Of all actors on the English stage DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN should be the last to pose before the public as a preacher of stage morality. Has Mr. BANDMANN forgotten his old play Madeleine Morel? We will bring that beautifully moral work to his convenient recollection one of these days, and a few other slight matters, just to prove how admirably this gentleman has practised the doctrines he has now commenced to preach.

Space will not permit us at present to deal at length with Mr. BANDMANN'S other references to the stage. It will doubtless be news to students of history to know that it was the stage which made ancient Greece a great nation; that Germany owes her greatness, her sublime thinkers, poets, philosophers, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, and HERR BANDMANN—to a pure and wholesome stage; that the great Spanish authors CALDERON, LOPEZ, DE VEGA, and CERVANTES were indebted for their inspiration to the same source; and that the stage induced CORNEILLE, RACINE, MOLIÈRE, and RICHELIEU to court the muses. We are unable to understand why Mr. BANDMANN should have mentioned RICHELIEU in the same breath with CORNEILLE, RACINE and MOLIÈRE; the great Cardinal was a mighty statesman, but a most miserable poet; however, it doubtless pleased the actor's vanity. Mr. BANDMANN tells us that China and Japan use the stage as a vehicle to teach their millions their national history. If the eminent tragedian will take the trouble to visit the Ko-shing or Po-lok Chinese theatres in this Colony, taking the precaution to have a competent interpreter with him, he will obtain reliable evidence of the kind of "national history" represented on the Chinese stage. It seems to us a great pity that a critic who is acquainted with so little, should pretend to know such a great deal. Mr. BANDMANN has evidently a very high opinion of SHAKESPEARE. He eulogises the "Bard of Avon" as a demigod, and styles him "the sublimest preacher of all mankind"—always of course excepting that still greater preacher and genius, DANIEL EDWARD BANDMANN. The rest of the stale stuff over Mr. BANDMANN'S signature has done duty too frequently to require even a passing notice.

In conclusion we would point out to Mr. BANDMANN that the true reason why "leg pieces," burlesques, cup and saucer comedies of the Tom Robertson and H. J. Byron stamp, and questionable adaptations from the French, find greater favor with audiences than the immortal tragedies of SHAKESPEARE, is simply because the school of tragic actors has almost ceased to exist. Public taste, in England at least, is more

refined than it ever has been; the works of the great poet were never so popular as at present. But the actors are wanting. Never in the history of the drama have SHAKESPEARE'S tragedies proved so successful as, during HENRY IRVING'S reign at the Lyceum Theatre. Everything that has been produced there—Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice, &c.—met with unqualified approval; and it is a fact that Romeo and Juliet is being performed now with unprecedented success. So it is not a question of public taste; but a pure matter of histrionic ability. There are but few actors living capable of doing justice to SHAKESPEARE'S leading characters—and HERR BANDMANN is not of the number. IRVING, BOOTH, and BARRY SULLIVAN'S Shakespearian representations can always command crowded houses in London, simply because the cultured tastes of the public tell them that these actors are capable of doing justice to the author's ideals. When a third rate tragedian attempts to play Hamlet, and ignominiously fails, he almost invariably attributes his failure to the depravity of the public taste, instead of to his own incapacity.

## TELEGRAMS.

## EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, July 3rd.  
The British preparations are now complete.

Arabi Bey has proposed a Council of Ministers and a levy of all men capable of bearing arms.

The garrison of Alexandria has been reinforced by 11,000 men.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ended 2nd July, were—European, 147; Chinese, 2,341; total, 2,488.

We (*Courier*) mentioned the stranding of the *Benjamin Aymer* on the 22nd instant, and now learn that a telegram has been received to the effect that the vessel is logged and full of water. The wreck will be sold for the benefit of the concerned.

GEORGE RUDEL, 24, of Germany, a seaman belonging to the American ship *Lucy A. Nichols*, was charged by Inspector Rivers, before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, with desertion from his ship. Admitting the charge, the Magistrate directed the defendant to be sent back to his ship.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears that there is every probability that the popular Commodore will be promoted to the rank of Admiral. It is said that Admiral KILPATRICK, now in command of the United States Fleet on the China and Japan Station, will go home in the autumn, and that Commodore Shufeldt will be promoted to this command.

THE *Japan Gazette* says:—It is probably not generally known that the army of Japan numbers over one hundred thousand. If recent statistics are to be relied on, however, the total number of fighting men is 109,383, of which 43,705 act as guards and garrisons in various parts of the country, while the first and second reserves number 53,415.

On her arrival from Macao to-day, the steamer *White Cloud* was noticed to be gaily decked from stem to stern with flags of various designs, in honor of the glorious fourth of July, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the United States of America. There are few American ships in harbour however, there are a number of American skippers who mounted a bit of bunting in honor of the occasion.

The hawk who attempted to commit suicide in the Police cell at the Central Station on the 27th ultimo, as already reported by us, was discharged with a caution this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, in consideration of the sentence passed upon him in the larceny case, three months' hard labor. When up on the 18th ulto. on the charge of suicide, he asserted, it will be remembered, that the charge of larceny was a false one, and that he had a wife, mother and children to maintain.

MR. HOLMES, of Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, appeared at the Police Court this morning, and, addressing Mr. Wodehouse, said he had two summonses, *Giebler versus Pereira*, the other being a cross summons, *Pereira versus Giebler*, both for common assault. Mr. Pereira had asked him to appear for him. He had heard Mr. Francis had made some application to his Worship, and would ask whether the cases would be taken to-day. Mr. Wodehouse said they would be taken to-morrow at ten o'clock. Mr. Francis having spoken to him on the subject. In reply to Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Holmes said he appeared for Mr. Pereira in both cases. Mr. Francis will appear for the Rev. Dr. Giebler. The cross-summons is *Pereira versus Giebler* and two priors to be pointed out by the former.

MR. THUZET, late a gymnast in Chiarini's Circus, which he left shortly before its departure for Shanghai, charged a coolie this morning before Mr. Wodehouse with attempting to pick his pocket yesterday. Mr. Thuzet, it appears, was purchasing something at a hawk's stall in Queen's Road, his purse being in his coat pocket behind. He felt a hand in his pocket, and turning sharply round caught the coolie in the act of withdrawing his hand from it. The coolie immediately started to run, Mr. Thuzet bringing his well-trained legs into use and pursuing him. A Chinese constable who happened to be in the coolie's line of retreat brought him to a standstill and ran him in. The coolie did not succeed in flogging Mr. Thuzet's purse, which contained four or five dollars in notes.—A previous conviction for larceny from the person being proved against the prisoner, the Magistrate relegated him to the spacious building adjacent to the Police Court for a term of six months, hard labor to form one of the many enjoyments of that delectable residence.

CLAIRVOYANCING must be a paying trade. The last French census showed that there were no fewer than two thousand five hundred persons in Paris who were professional clairvoyants. Some ingenious individual with a taste for figures has arrived at the conclusion that their united gains must be something like sixty thousand pounds per year. And yet we hear it said that England is the only civilised country in which gross ignorance prevails.

SOME time ago, says the *Hugo News* of the 16th ulto., accusations of kidnapping children were made against the Chinamen living in Yokohama, and facts came to light which gave the matter a very ugly appearance indeed. One of the Osaka papers now brings a similar charge against the Chinamen of Kobe, and gives an instance where a boy seven years of age, the son of a farmer, was kidnapped a few days since and has not yet been recovered.

WE read that when Madame Ristori returns to London in June she will play Lady Macbeth for the first time in English. The great Italian actress some years ago spoke the sleep-walking scene in our tongue; but she has since devoted herself to learning English, and is now conversant with the whole of the part in the language of Shakespeare. It is stated that these appearances at Drury Lane and her subsequent tour in the provinces will be Ristori's farewell.

SAYS the *Hugo News*:—The man Campbell, who wounded two men with a pistol in one of the low grog-shops which are such a disgrace to Kobe as well as all the other treaty ports, was yesterday, the 11th ulto., sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour by General Stahel, the United States Consul. Ward, the individual Campbell tried to kill, had disappeared, so that his evidence was not available, and the prisoner had to be proceeded against on a minor charge preferred by Frøy, who was accidentally wounded on the occasion.

It is stated that Count Corti, Italian ambassador to the Porte, who has just returned to his post at Constantinople, received precise instructions before leaving Rome to the effect that he is to inform the Ottoman Government that the Egyptian difficulty can be settled in no other way than by the consent of all the European Powers; and that, therefore, the resistance of the Porte to the exclusive interference of some Power only is exceedingly just. The Italian naval squadron of evolution has left Gaeta for Messina, where it is to be ready for proceeding to Alexandria if required.

A LONDON morning paper published the following alarming paragraph on May 23:—(We understand that information of a most serious character, affecting the lives of more than one well-known politician at present in London, is in the hands of the authorities, and that renewed vigilance on the part of the police has been demanded within the last two or three days. For obvious reasons we refrain from publishing the names of the persons menaced, but the danger which exists is none the less real. Meanwhile, the residence of every Minister of the Crown in London is at this moment carefully guarded by the police, and Ministers themselves are escorted to and from the Houses of Parliament by constables in plain clothes, so that no precaution can be said to be neglected.

THE Guion liner *Alaska* has made another advance on her former steaming across the Atlantic. The *Times* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphed her arrival at New York on Sunday, after a passage of seven days four hours and ten minutes. This is two days and ten minutes less than the former outward journey, and it seems she went 107 knots out of her course to avoid the ice. The runs were on the seven days—428, 408, 419, 403 423, 410, and 381 knots. In calculating the passage of American liners it must be remembered that the outward passage is always the longer, on account of the force of the Gulf Stream during three days of the passage. The chief point of this run is the fact of the steady steaming. It is certain that no steamer on the Atlantic has before run an average of 410 knots in each 24 hours of seven consecutive days.

"He knew there was a prevailing opinion in the country among people like the defendant that anything which was unfit for sale in their own market would do for London, and he would mark his sense of such matters by committing the defendant to prison for a month, without the option of a fine." We extract this from a report of certain proceedings at the Guildhall Police-court some weeks ago. These magisterial remarks were made in the case of a man named Jabez Price, who had sent four quarters of meat to the London market which were unfit for human food. It was shown that he had bought the meat at the price of one farthing per pound. It is certainly desirable remarks the *Sportman*, commenting on this case, that our country counsels should know that though cockneys eat a lot of rubbish, they are not quite equal to eating meat purchased at that price.

LATEST news from Vienna state that the Crivoscians, being destitute of all means of carrying on the insurrection, on May 20 crossed the Montenegrin frontier, and of their own free will laid down their arms in the presence of the Montenegrin troops. They were then interned. The insurrection in the Crivoscia is thus at an end. On the other hand, in the Herzegovina there is still some work to do. On May 20th a detachment of the 11th Regiment of Infantry was attacked on the heights to the north of Klenak by a strong band of insurgents. The Imperial troops succeeded in driving back their assailants, inflicting on them a loss of about thirty killed and wounded, while on the side of the Austrians one corporal was killed and three men wounded. With respect to the naval demonstration at Alexandria, it is stated that the sensibilities of Austria were hurt by the fact that this event was first announced to her in the form of a resolution instead of a proposal. A Berlin correspondent says Austria has not yet forgotten the "hands off" speech of Mr. Gladstone, and her present attitude on the Egyptian question is partly due to her remembrance of the British Premier's impetuous words.

A STONE-CUTTER amused himself yesterday evening at the Bowington Canal by throwing a granite stone at a boatman who was enjoying the breeze on the bow of his water-tub, the stone hitting him on the back. In answer to an enquiry as to who was throwing stones, the boatman said it was a Hakka, pointing at the same time towards the stone-cutter, who, getting angry at being called a Hakka, threw several bricks into the boatman's boat, which so alarmed the latter that he called out "save life" and at the same time went on shore and seized the stone-cutter, whose acquaintance he had not previously enjoyed. The Magistrate fined the defendant a dollar or 3 days, and further called upon him to enter into his personal recognizance in five Mexican to be well behaved for a fortnight.

WE learn that Victoria Gaol is now in possession of hanging gear on the newest and most approved principle, made in accordance with diagrams from home, which have been doubtless framed on the *modus operandi* adopted by that prince of stringers-up, Mr. Marwood. For the old-fashioned and not always effective slip-knot, a brass ring has been substituted, which will admit of the rope gliding through it, on pressure, with great ease and rapidity. The pinioning gear, we hear, is also most efficient for its purpose; and we have to congratulate the authorities upon their praiseworthy efforts to keep pace with the times and the onward march of civilization. The new gear will be brought into use for the first time to-morrow morning, and will, we hope, do away with the not infrequent bungling at executions in the gaol.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury*:—The *China Mail* is evidently easily hoaxed, due to ignorance or a bad memory. We find this absurd item in that paper:—"We hear that the Chinese are furnishing up the plant of the old Woosung Railway, which was so effectually despoiled after a short existence. We have no information, at present, as to what uses the material thus being revived is to be put to; that no doubt will be made apparent very shortly. There is a possibility that this step has been taken with a view to the re-opening of the Railway."—We thought everybody knew that the plant of the Woosung railway was sent to Formosa; part of it, we believe, was made use of for a tramway at Keelung; the rest, if not sold for old iron, has been allowed to lie there and go to wreck. An American paper, about as good an authority as the *China Mail*, had a paragraph about two years ago saying that the plant of this railway was shipped to New York! The *China Mail* paragraph leads one to infer that the plant is still at Shanghai; there is none of it hereabout, and we shall require a better authority before we believe there is any prospect of the Woosung railway being re-opened.

A STONE-CUTTER was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with picking the pocket of a Chinese passenger of his passage ticket, on board the steamship *Arabic*.—The complainant said he was a passenger by the *Arabic* to America. At about six o'clock this morning he was on board the vessel, near the hatchway, when he saw defendant drawing his hand from under his (complainant's) jacket, and passing something to another man, who mixed himself up in the crowd and got lost to his view. He seized the defendant, and found on examining his own purse that his passage ticket, for which he had paid \$50, was gone. He subsequently handed him over to a Police Sergeant on board.—Another passenger appeared, and charged defendant with picking his pocket also of his passage ticket on board this morning. Several passengers, he stated, had lost their tickets in the same way.—Police Sergeant Miller said he went on board the *Arabic* this morning in consequence of a message from the Captain. He found defendant in the charge of the first mate. The defendant asked him (witness) to take him round the ship, as he knew the man who had the ticket. He took him round, but he could not point out the man. About six men had their passage tickets stolen. After being stolen, the tickets were sold.—The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labor on each charge, the sentence to be cumulative.

WE note that Mrs. Langtry, the once celebrated "professional beauty," and now favorably known as a rising actress, closed her engagement at Edinburgh on Saturday, May 20th, when the Theatre Royal was packed from floor to ceiling, the audience numbering little short of 2,000 persons. When the curtain fell for the last time the enthusiasm of the audience reached a climax, and in response to the plaudits showered on her, Mrs. Langtry made the following speech:—"I should like so much to tell you before I leave Edinburgh how grateful I am for the kind way in which you have received me—really, so much more than I deserved or expected; because, of course, I am quite a novice, and all the grand talent comes here from all parts of the world. I have only been on the stage a very short time—since the 19th of January, so that this makes my nineteenth week. Now, it is impossible to learn to act in that short time, any more than to paint a picture. I am as much surprised to find myself standing here before you as you must be to see me. I have a great deal to learn; but I shall work very, very hard, in the hope that next time I come here I may really merit your approval. I shall remember my first visit to Edinburgh with the greatest pleasure; and, indeed, I ought to feel quite at home here, for I am half Scotch. My mother is a Scotch-woman, and was born in this town. I am very proud of it. I can only repeat my thanks, and hope that it may not be long before I come back to this beautiful Edinburgh and 'bonnie Scotland.'"—During the delivery of this impromptu speech, Mrs. Langtry, who had been presented with three bouquets, again and again applauded. On leaving the theatre for the Royal Hotel, she was followed by a large crowd, who cheered lustily. Earlier in the day about 1,500 persons had assembled in front of the hotel to see her go out for a drive; and on Sunday afternoon several hundred persons congregated for a similar purpose.



YESTERDAY the 29th ultimo, says the *Amoy Gazette*, news reached this, that a royal tiger of an enormous size (described as large as a bullock) appeared at noon at a place called Simhiateng, district of Kangboe somewhere near the spot where a tiger was shot sometime in December last by the officers of the German corvette *Hertha*. A man named Sam Hsia, noted for tiger exploits, proceeded to the spot and shot the beast but did not wound him mortally, and the consequence was that he sprang on his antagonist and inflicted a severe wound about his forehead and one of his wrists and the man is just now lying in a precarious condition.

WE (*Amoy Herald*) have received information of a most serious affray having occurred a few days ago at Kwang Tow between the native soldiery, which numbers about five hundred strong—and the native population, which is estimated at between three and four thousand. Our Chinese informant is rather vague, and certainly not very explicit, regarding the *casus belli*; but whatever the occasion, the fray became so serious as to occasion the chief Mandarin to regard discretion as the better part of valour, and to take temporary shelter in Lochoow. During the riot, about six of the inhabitants were killed, whilst the number wounded was very considerable.

TO-DAY, the Glorious Fourth of July, the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States of America, is a red letter day in the calendar of all loyal citizens of the Great Republic throughout the world. In Hongkong our American friends are as usual keeping open house, and celebrating the great day in right royal style. We have dipped into one or two special brews of real American punch in honour of the occasion, and we cannot even guess how many more we may be called upon to "sample" before midnight. The American vessels in harbour are all gaily decorated, and the "Stars and Stripes" are proudly waving in the breeze in all parts of the Colony. American places of business are closed, and even the Consul has come out of his shell for once, and has been entertaining his friends and nationals with the lavish liberality of an ancient Roman. It is but right that anniversaries of such great events in the world's history should be royally celebrated, and proudly remembered.

WE learn that the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company have purchased—subject to a government survey—Messrs. Kwok Achewong and Sons' well-known river steamers *Yat-sai* and *King-chow*. Until the purchase has been definitely settled, we do not feel at liberty to mention the amount to be paid for the two steamers, nor would it serve any useful end to do so at present. One can, of course, only guess the aim the Directors have in view in adding these steamers to the effective strength of the Company's fleet; but it is to be hoped that no such foolish idea as a monopoly of the river traffic has entered into their calculations. It has been well known for some considerable time past that the China Merchants S. N. Co. have been desirous of running a line of steamers between Hongkong and Canton, so their appearance on the scene at any moment need not create any surprise. However the *Yat-sai* and *King-chow* are steamers that can be run very economically, and we should imagine that, under any circumstances, they ought to prove a useful purchase to the Steamboat Company.

According to American papers just received, a fatal fight between sailors with knives occurred on board the British ship *Orialla*, while on the passage from Liverpool to New York. The voyage was stormy, and extra duty had to be imposed on the crew. A sailor named Kehoe complained to the captain of the arbitrary manner of the boatwain, Murphy, who threatened to "get even" with him for it. When the vessel was about ten miles from the American shore, Murphy ordered Kehoe to attend to some rigging, and the latter retorted that there was nothing to attend to in that quarter. The two then stepped back a few paces, drew knives from their waist, and met in a deadly encounter. Murphy's blade sank into the left side of Kehoe, directly under the arm. Kehoe forced his blade into the fleshy part of Murphy's thigh. Kehoe fell down on the deck, stabbed through the left lung, while Murphy fled profusely. The fight was so brief that the man at the wheel did not think the combatants were in earnest. The offence being committed slightly over nine miles from the American shore, there is a difficulty with reference to jurisdiction, as outside that distance is defined as the "open sea," and an offence committed on board an English ship on the high seas is tried in England. The prisoner brought up before Mr. Commissioner Shields, and alleged that he committed the murder in self-defence. Considerable time was spent before any action could be taken, no application having been made by the British Consul for the extradition of Murphy, but on his subsequent arrival the necessary order was granted.

AN entirely new and extensive Criminal Investigation Department is, says the *Overland Mail*, to be organised for Ireland. Lieut. Col. Brackenbury has been appointed Director. He will have his head office in Dublin Castle, and all resident magistrates throughout the country and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police will have to report every case of crime to him. The Dublin detectives will be included in the organisation, and they will have a power which they at present do not possess of following the investigation of cases into any part of Ireland, and arresting the prisoners outside the metropolitan district, without being compelled to get the permission of the constabulary authorities in the respective counties, as they were hitherto obliged to do. Men of superior education who have not undergone police drill or barrack discipline will be employed as detectives. At present it is almost impossible for a detective to conceal his avocation as a policeman, for his general appearance and military step at once betray his calling. Col. Brackenbury is at present in London completing the arrangements for the new department with the authorities. A circular has been issued by the constabulary authorities, intimating that in consideration of their arduous duties, and to compensate them for the expenses incurred by them, an allowance will be made to all the members of the force of the grade of head constables and under. The gratuity will be of a proportionate character; three months' pay will be given to the men who were in the force before 1880, two months' pay to those who joined before 1880, and one month to the men who joined prior to October, 1881.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Sun Kik-ka in command of the Changchow Division having completed his term of office in Changchow, passed through Amoy yesterday, says the *Gazette* of the 26th ulto, in the *Chin Wei* No. 10 gun-boat for Foochow. The Chinese vessels of war in port and the Forts fired the usual salutes as the *Chin Wei* left the harbour. We hear that His Excellency will in all probability be re-appointed to the post for another three years.

### THE STAGE.

(By HERR BANDMANN.)

The eminent tragedian, Daniel Edward Bandmann, writes to our morning contemporary on the above named subject as follows:—It has often been a matter of surprise to me why the English public, whilst permitting the law to be violated with regard to the opening of public-houses, should feel such a repugnance against innocent amusements on the Sabbath. I do not prostrate the idea of opening the theatres on that day, but I am at a loss to understand the horror that would certainly be expressed at such a proposition. In Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, Sunday is the day of the week. Then everything smiles at you. Nature puts on her "most cheerful aspect," and the working classes, unable to attend during the week days, flock to the theatre by thousands. On Sunday they go to their church in the morning, the gardens in the afternoon, and the theatres in the evening. In England the theatres were opened on Sundays up to the time of Charles I., and some of the greatest plays of the immortal Shakespeare have been seen on footlights on that day for the first time. In America in most of the large Western and Southern cities all theatres are opened on the Sunday. At first a large proportion of citizens revolted against it, but when they found it kept the people from the public-houses, they yielded willingly to the voice of the masses. I was told in San Francisco by an official that since the opening of the theatres on the Sabbath crime had been diminished by over 20 per cent. The attendance of Ministers of the Gospel at theatres has been very common occurrence all over the world. In some of the most orthodox towns in Tyrol and Bavaria you will find the Pastor in the midst of his flock enjoying a good laugh over a comedy or yielding a sob over a tragedy. During my stay in Dunedin, N.Z., several gentlemen of the theological profession regularly visited the theatre, and the venerable Archdeacon of that city preached an excellent sermon on the same subject. Head-vision has always to choose good entertainments, and to abstain from bad ones. It is entirely in the hands of the people to elevate the stage. If the people would support the good and shun the bad, there would be little known as to the depravity of the stage. It is in fact, not a depravity of the stage, but a depravity of the public taste that is to be deplored. Banish leg shows, sensational, morbid rubbish and senseless prologues of questionable purpose, reeking with poor jokes and not wanting in double entendres, and substitute wholesome dramas, sound farces, satirical vaudeville, social, and political comedies with the legitimate tragedy of the community. For the stage is not only an amuseur, but also an instructor; it will exist so long as enlightenment purifies and elevates man's soul.

It is astonishing that there are still people foolish enough to attack the stage as if it were a bubble to be blown in all directions by their impotent breath. What caused the great union of the Greeks? What united them so closely in one great inseparable body, and made them a great nation? Their stage. It was a national institution, in which their moral, social, and political interests were combined. What made Germany so great, and produced its sublime thinkers, poets, and philosophers? A pure and wholesome stage. What inspired the great Spanish authors, Calderon, Lopez, de Vega, and Cervantes? The stage. What caused Corneille, Racine, Moliere, and Voltaire to take to the muses? The stage. What withheld China and Japan use to teach their millions their national history? The stage. What brought forth that demigod, the sublime preacher of all mankind, William Shakespeare? The stage. The stage is a national necessity. You may as well attempt to deprive the nations of their church as of their theatres. The stage is the channel in which thought is communicated, through thousands of smaller channels, through the world. It is the stage which holds the mirror up to the times, and shows man in all sorts of phases, his weaknesses, vices, follies, and virtues. It shows scorn his own image and the very age and body of the time its form and feature. It is the most powerful teacher, because it does not directly name its object, but places a mask before our faces, and yet we feel that it strikes home to our immortal souls. It is an institution where pleasure and instruction go hand in hand.

We received our earliest inspiration from the stage, and when we are worried with the daily toils and cares of life, when morbid imaginations trouble our minds, when sickness makes us melancholy and sad, what better refuge is there for us than the theatre? As Schiller says, "We dream away the real world in the artificial world. We laugh over our own follies, are ashamed of our weaknesses, proud of our virtues; we weep with the unfortunate; the coward grows brave by seeing his own cowardice reflected, and the hard unfeeling nature softens to tenderness and love."

Such is the power of the stage. The stage as it was, as it should be, and I sincerely hope as it will be soon again.

### TIENTSIN.

June 22nd, 1882.

Taotai Ma Kien-sung of the Korean Mission is still here, waiting for orders from the Tsung-tse Yamen, in regard to the terms and conditions which he brought here from the Korean Government on which they are prepared to enter into trading relations with China; to decide this the Tsung-tse Yamen takes time to consider. It appears that since Admiral Ting and Ma Kien-sung arrived at Korea the Korean Government changed their mind in regard to the previously arranged terms with Li Hung-chang.

Kaiping Coal mine shares are declining here; holders offer to sell at 11s. 20s. no buyers. The Copper Mine shares are in demand, and more money subscribed than required.

Enquiry is made here by both foreigners and Chinese for Captain W. C. Howard's map of Shantung, which map shows not only the various minerals, but it is said also gives the various articles which each *hsien* and *foo* produces, silk, straw, bread, cotton, &c., &c.; this map will therefore be valuable not only to mineralogists but to merchants, and it is hoped that Sir R. Hart will allow Captain Howard to let those have the map who apply for it.

Taotai Yang, who was told off by Li Hung-chang to go with Mr. Tong King-sing to the Kaiping Coal mines this spring, has been ordered to go to the Pung Chung mines to report on them; he will return as wise as he went unless some European goes with him, or unless he goes incognito, for the Pung Chung people will tell him little or nothing if he goes as an official, as they did when he went with Mr. Tong King-sing.

The grain crops are gathered; owing to the absence of rain the crops have grown very small and contain little grain; the weather for the last

two days has been very cloudy; rain was expected and is still, but there is none as yet; it is very much wanted; the heat of late has been very oppressive and there is a great deal of sickness among the Chinese.

Trade is very dull, both in imports and exports; it is expected that as the 5th day of the 5th month has passed trade will revive.

Proclamations are out in the N. E. part of Chili against the cultivation of opium; from that part, which last year produced a great portion of the native opium used here, hardly any will come this year; although some of the cultivators have been bold enough to plant, the majority have not. What has been done here can be done in all parts of China; if the Chinese officials really mean to stop opium cultivation, even the boldest will not venture if they are sure that the officials will not wink.—*Mercury*.

### MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 6th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Rosetta*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 1st instant, and may be expected to arrive here early on the 6th.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moray* left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.

The Netherlands-Indian S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wm. Mackinnon* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

### To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship  
"DIAMANTE."  
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1882. [477]

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer  
"ENUY,"  
Captain Ortuzar, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1882. [478]

### Intimations.

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Sillery Mousseux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE,  
in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

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No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"  
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.  
PUBLISHED  
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,  
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$40; Half-yearly  
\$20; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents  
each.  
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in  
Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.  
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET  
Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated  
free of charge throughout the Colony.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

### Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
32, PRATA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,  
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN  
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,  
CORK JACKETS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.  
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION  
DEALERS,  
BEAUFIELD ARCADE.  
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of  
every description.  
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at  
moderate charges.  
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always  
on hand. [28]

STAG HOTEL.  
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL  
GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS  
ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.  
This Hotel is most centrally situated and  
within easy distance of the principal landing  
places. [475]  
J. COOK, Proprietor.

DE SOUZA & CO.  
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND  
BOOKBINDERS,  
D'AGUIAR STREET.  
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH  
ON  
VERY MODERATE TERMS.  
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR  
MARKET REPORTS  
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all  
other appliances for Book-binding in  
first rate working order.  
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING  
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,  
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN  
THE TRADE.  
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE  
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.  
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description  
made to order.  
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery  
always on hand.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON  
HONGKONG HOTEL  
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-  
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he  
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.  
Having now in his employ three competent As-  
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-  
antees to execute this class of work, in all its  
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-  
celled in any part of the World.  
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.  
Shampooing.....25 Cents.  
Shaving.....25 Cents.  
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED  
RATES.  
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.  
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH  
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.  
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative  
properties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.  
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.  
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

NOTICE.  
ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-  
pleted which will enable this Office to  
undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, Includ-  
ing DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS,  
PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING  
CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES  
LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAIN-  
MENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and RE-  
PORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed,  
at the lowest possible rates.  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,  
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

### Intimations.

J. M. G. U. E. D. E. S.  
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.  
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

NOTICE.  
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and  
Ship COAL for Sale in large or small  
quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Com-  
modious small steamers on hire for towing pur-  
poses, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any  
other House in the Trade.  
Apply to  
HING LEE,  
37, Tung Man Lane.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

TOK KEE.  
COAL MERCHANT,  
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.  
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM  
COAL of the best quality, at moderate  
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches  
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for  
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

A H O Y.  
HOY LEE.  
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.  
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-  
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,  
&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.  
Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture.  
China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,  
Silk Coats, a Specialty, a perfect fit and best  
material guaranteed.  
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

SAM HING, (S T U L T Z).  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-  
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,  
Umbrellas, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks  
of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings.  
Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-  
ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-  
anteed. Crettons and Chintzes for Dresses in  
all the newest patterns.  
No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

NOTICE.  
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS  
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW  
RATES AT THE  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.  
Account Books ruled to any pattern.  
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best  
Materials.  
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.  
S Z H I N G.  
TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-  
kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.  
HAT AND CAP MAKER.  
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guar-  
anteed at Moderate Charges.  
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,  
FOR SALE.  
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

YEU QU A.  
SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE  
PAINTER.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.  
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.  
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.  
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NAM SING.  
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.  
GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats,  
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut  
in the most approved West End Style, a perfect  
Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.  
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.  
Just received.  
74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

LING SHING.  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.  
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE  
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Special experience in making Gentlemen's  
RIDING BOOTS.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

SPECIAL NOTICE.  
TO ADVERTISERS.  
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COM-  
PANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND  
ADVERTISERS generally are informed that  
arrangements have now been completed to issue  
daily in connection with all  
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"  
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.  
FREE OF CHARGE.  
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong  
Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of  
THREE HUNDRED COPIES,  
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention  
of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages  
offered by this journal as a General Advertising  
Medium, and the support of the Mercantile Com-  
munity and the public generally is respectfully  
solicited.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

PERSONS who send Masters of Tea through the  
Post in Tins are requested to have them made  
flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible  
to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is  
believed that the tea will travel more safely in  
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to  
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested  
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp  
corners.

STAMP OFFICE.  
The above Office being now provided with a  
4-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors'  
Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the  
same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt  
forms can also be stamped if required.  
\* But not Warrant Officers, viz.,—Conductor, Gunner, Boats-  
wain, or Carpenter.

### Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE  
For Amoy.—Per *Marborough*, to-day, the  
4th instant, at 5 P.M.  
For Swatow.—Per *China*, on Thursday, the  
6th instant, at 9.30 A.M.  
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Sunda Maru*,  
on Friday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sunda*,  
on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Arcoa*, on  
Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being  
now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is  
printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong  
List for the Far East* for 1882, which super-  
sedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.  
The Mails per British Contract Packet "KAISER-  
I-HIND" will be closed on THURSDAY, the 6th  
instant, to and through the United Kingdom and  
Europe via *Brindley*, to the Straits Settlements,  
Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauri-  
tius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the  
Australasian Colonies.  
The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.  
THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.  
The Mails by the British Contract Packet, will  
close on the day of departure during the summer  
months as following, commencing from the 4th  
May.  
For Money order Business.....at 3 P.M.  
For Registry of Correspondence.....at 4 P.M.  
For Posting of all Printed Matter at 4 P.M.  
For Do. Letters.....at 5 P.M.  
For Do. Do. with Late Fee.....at 5.10 P.M.  
Letters, 10 cents late Fee. Newspapers, no late  
Fee.  
Supplementary Mails can be posted on Board  
with late fee until 9.30 P.M., after which, Letters  
can be placed in the box on board for treatment  
at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.  
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office  
closes, except the night box, which is always  
open out of office hours.  
DAY OF DEPARTURE.  
7 A.M. Post Office opens.  
10 A.M. Registry of Letters closes. Posting of  
all printed matter and patterns ceases.  
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.  
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee  
of 10 cents until  
11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely.  
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board  
the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until  
time of departure.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.  
The United States Mail Packet "ARABIC,"  
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th instant,  
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United  
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be  
closed as follows:—  
At 2.15 P.M. Registry closes.  
At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence  
may be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 10 cents extra postage until the time  
of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.  
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-  
commissioned Officers, Bandmasters, Army  
Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First-Class)  
Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce  
letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the  
rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may  
be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong  
Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two  
cents (one penny).  
2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-  
dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned  
Officers named above.  
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London  
about every ten days.  
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.  
No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent,  
even with the ends open.  
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and  
description must be printed in full on the letter,  
the cover of which must be signed by the Com-  
manding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,  
in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and  
description, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,  
must be stated in full.  
6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges  
with regard to books or papers, nor can these be  
prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.  
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post  
Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened  
with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a  
seal.  
The attention of boxholders is called to the  
necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with  
some recognizable seal, and of sending a chit-  
book or receipt with them. The omission of the  
letter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether  
the contents of the box ever reached the Post  
Office; the omission of the former, as to whether  
part of them might not have been abstracted for  
the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.  
Letters, per oz. .... 10 Cents.  
Post Cards, each ..... 3 Cents.  
Books, Patterns, and Commercial ..... 2 Cents.  
Papers, per 2 oz. .... 2 Cents.  
Newspapers & Prices Current, each ..... 2 Cents.  
Registration ..... 10 Cents.  
Do. with return receipt ..... 15 Cents.  
Commercial papers signify such papers as,  
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-  
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such  
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge  
is the same as for Books, but all packets of and  
under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 Cents.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING  
SHIP.  
When it is desired to forward letters to the  
United States by a sailing ship which is not notifi-  
ed as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to  
post the letters in the ordinary way, marked  
with the name of the ship, and prepaid to cents  
per half ounce as usual. The Post Office then  
undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of depar-  
ture and despatching the correspondence. It is  
requested that the letters be posted if possible at  
least one day before the date fixed for sailing.



